Hon. Secretary of State

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1827.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 361.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.

[PUBLIC—NO. 38.]

An act to authoize the importation of Brandy, in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, and the exportation of the same for the benefit of a drawback of the duties.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the passage of this act, brandy may be imported into the United States in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however*, That all the provisions of existing laws, not inconsistent with this act, relating to the importation of foreign spirits, be complied with; *And provided further*, That all brandy imported in casks of a capacity less than ninety gallons, shall be deposited, at the expense and risk of the importer, in such public or other warehouses, as shall be designated by the Collector or Surveyor, for the port where the same shall be landed, and shall be removed therefrom in the manner prescribed by an act entitled "an act providing for the deposite of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses, and for other purposes."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That brandy imported in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, may be exported for the benefit of drawback of the duties which shall have been paid thereon; and the exporter or exporters of brandy so imported shall be entitled to receive a debenture or debentures, for the amount of such drawback, agreeably to the existing laws; and all acts now in force regulating the exportation of spirits, and the allowance and payment of drawbacks and debentures, shall be deemed applicable to brandy, the importation of which is permitted by this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force for the period of three years, and no longer.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATH'L. MACON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved: March 3d, 1827.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—NO. 39.]

An act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a Canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding the said State in opening a canal to unite at navigable points the waters of the Wabash River with those of Lake Erie, a quantity of land equal to one-half of five sections in width, on each side of said canal, and reserving each alternate section to the United States, to be selected by the commissioner of the Land office, under the direction of the President of the United States, from one end thereof to the other; and the said lands be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of said State, for the purpose aforesaid, and no other: *Provided*, That the said canal, when completed, shall be, and forever remain, a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll, or other charge, whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, passing through the same. *Provided*, That said canal shall be commenced within five years, and completed in twenty years, or the State shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, so soon as the route of the said canal shall be located and agreed on by the said State, it shall be the duty of the Governor thereof, or such other person or persons as may have been, or shall hereafter be, authorized to superintend the construction of said canal, to examine and ascertain the particular lands to which the said State will be entitled under the provisions of this act, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State, under the authority of the Legislature thereof, after the selection shall have been so made, shall have power to sell and convey the whole, or any part of the said land, and to give a title, in fee simple, therefor, to whomsoever shall purchase the whole or any part thereof.

Approved: 2d March, 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 40.]

An act to authorize the President of the United States to ascertain and designate the Northern Boundary of the State of Indiana.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Surveyor General, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be surveyed, marked, and designated, the northern boundary line of the State of Indiana, as divides said State from the territory of Michigan, agreeably to the boundary as established by the act entitled "an act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved April the nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; and to cause to be made a plat or plan of the said northern boundary of the State, particularly noting the place where the boundary line intersects or touches the margin of Lake Michigan, and return the same, when made, to Congress: *Provided*, That the whole expense of surveying and marking said boundary line shall not exceed five dollars for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked, which shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying public lands.

Approved: 3d March, 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 41.]

An act establishing a Port of Delivery at the Town of Marshfield in the District of Plymouth, and a Port of Delivery at Rhinebeck Landing, in the District of New-York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Town of Marshfield, in the District of Plymouth, and Rhinebeck Landing, in the District of New-York, shall each be a port of delivery.

Approved: 2d March, 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 42.]

An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Alabama to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Alabama shall be, and is hereby, authorized to sell, and convey, in fee simple, all or any part of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the use of Schools within said State, and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof, in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be forever applied, under the direction of said Legislature, for the use and support of Schools within the several Townships and Districts of country for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, said land, or any part thereof, shall in no case be sold without the consent of the inhabitants of such Township or District, to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct; and *Provided* also, that, in the apportionment of the proceeds of said fund, each Township and District aforesaid shall be entitled to such part thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale of the School lands belonging to such Township or District.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, if the proceeds accruing to any Township or District from said fund shall be insufficient for the support of Schools therein, it shall be lawful for such Legislature to invest the same as is herein before directed, until the whole proceeds of the fund belonging to such Township or District shall be adequate to the permanent maintenace and support of Schools within the same.

Approved: 2d March, 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 43.]

An act to authorize the sale of certain tracts of Land in the State of Ohio, commonly called Moravian Land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the several lots of land lying in the Salem, Gnadenhutten, and Shoenbrun tracts of tracts of land, which have been valued at more than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, may be offered at public sale, at such time as the President of the United States may think expedient, and sold as other public lands of the United States.

Approved: 2d March, 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 44.]

An act amendatory of the act regulating the Post Office Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be authorized to allow to the Postmasters at the several distributing offices, a commission, not to exceed five per cent. on the amount of postage on letters and packets received for distribution. The allowance to commence on the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five: *Provided*, That if the number of mails received at, and despatched from, any such office, is not increased by the distributing system, then no allowance shall be made therefor, except where special provision is made.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be authorized to allow to each Postmaster, one cent for every letter received from any ship or vessel, and mailed by him: *Provided*, his usual commission, together with the allowance aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars a year; and the letter-carriers employed at Post Offices, shall be authorized to receive, for each newspaper delivered by them, an half cent, and no more.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no person, other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized Agents, shall set up any foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any Post road, which is or may be established as such by law; and every person who shall offend herein, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, for each letter or packet so carried.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners of the Navy Board, the Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspectors General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, the Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Superintendent of the Patent office, be authorized to frank, and to receive letters and packets by post free of postage, and that no other persons or officers, excepting those enumerated herein, and in the act to "reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post office Department," passed on the third March eighteen hundred and twenty five, shall be authorized to frank or to receive letters through the mail free of postage.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That one or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing one ounce, shall be charged with quadruple postage, and at the same rate, should the weight be greater; and quadruple postage shall be charged on all packets containing four pieces of paper. Every printed pamphlet or magazine which contains more than twenty-four pages on a royal sheet, or any sheet of less dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet, and small pamphlets printed on a half or quarter sheet of royal, or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet; and there shall be printed or written, on one of the outer pages of all pamphlets and magazines to be sent by mail, the number of sheets they contain; and if such number shall not be truly stated, double postage shall be charged.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no Postmaster, or assistant Postmaster, shall act as agent for lottery offices, or, under any colour of purchase, or otherwise, vend lottery tickets; nor shall any Postmaster receive free of postage, or frank lottery schemes, circulars, or tickets. For a violation of this provision, the person offending shall suffer a penalty of fifty dollars.

Approved: 2d March, 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 45.]

An act to increase the salary of the Postmaster General.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from the first day of the present year, there shall be paid, annually, to the Postmaster General, two thousand dollars, in addition to his present pay.

Approved: 2d March, 1827.

North-Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1826: Thomas Douglass *vs.* Edward Beeson; original attachment. It appearing to the court, that the defendant lives in another state, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear to the said suit, and replevy, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

3mt67 JO: WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1827: Charles M'Dowell, Adm'r. of David Greenlee, dec'd. *vs.* the Heirs of David Greenlee, dec'd.; Petiton for sale of lands, to satisfy the plaintiff's debts. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Greenlee, James Greenlee, Ephraim Greenlee, David Greenlee, Polly, wife of William Baily, Gracy, wife of John Casky, and Jenny, wife of——Casky, reside without the limits of this state, and are the heirs of David Greenlee, dec'd., it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James, John, Ephraim, and David Greenlee; Polly, wife of William Baily, Gracy, wife of John Casky, and Jenny wife of——Casky, that they be and appear at our next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there make themselves parties, and answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte, and adjudged accordingly. Witness James Erwin, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday of January, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of American Independence. J. ERWIN, *Clk.*

Price adv. $3. 6t62

North-Carolina, Ashe county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions; February term, 1827: Richard Gentry *vs.* Leander S. Bray; original attachment. It appearing to the court that the defendant, Leander S. Bray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for said defendant to appear at our next county court, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of April next, and replevy, put in bail, and plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be given against him by default.

Test: T. CALLOWAY, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 50.

MERA'S
Bevel-wheel Cotton Press,

WAS exhibited in Salisbury during the week of the Superior Court, on a small scale; and we believe its mechanical principle combines every advantage that can be taken of the most powerful agents in mechanics. This Press can be built on a very extensive scale, and be placed in the room where the cotton is picked, (or ginn'd) if preferred, as it occupies but 4 by 20 feet of a room, and is but 7 feet high. One man can pack a bale of cotton, weighing 350*lbs.* in 4 yards of bagging, in the short space of 12 minutes. This press is worked by a treading wheel 8 feet in diameter, attached to the cylinder of the endless screw, which operates on a level spur-wheel of 7 feet in diameter; on the axis of this wheel is placed another small spur wheel of 15 inches in diameter, which works a carriage-piece, or ratchet, which packs the cotton. Not having a plate of this, the best description we can give of it, is to compare it to a Jack-Screw, but of much superior power.

Mr. Mera has also exhibited a model of a Grist Mill, (on the endless screw principle) which we are much pleased with. This has not been reduced to practical experiment, as has the above; but we entertain no doubt of its ultimate success. According to Mr. Mera's calculation, one horse power will be sufficient to run *four pair* of large mill-stones, with the usual velocity and power.

ALBERT TORRENCE,
JNO. M'CLELLAND,
WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury, April 17, 1827. 2t61

Persons disposed to purchase rights for making the above Press, or Mill, or being desirous of gaining further information on the subject, will please apply to Mr. Albert Torrence, in Salisbury.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 23d February last, my negro slave ATTA, aged 32 years, about six feet high, trim built, a good countenance with a long forehead sloping back; he has a mother's mark on one side of his lower lip—not, however, to be noticed but on close examination, the skin appearing lighter or of a more yellow cast than the rest; his feet is different from the generality of negroes, the instep being high and hollow under, his big and little toes are in a small degree larger than the ordinary proportion to the other toes. His complexion is smooth and black.

From suspicious circumstances, it is supposed there was an intrigue between him and a white girl of the neighborhood, who since his departure, has eloped from her father's house and has not since been heard of: It is supposed they aim at getting to some place where they may live in the habits of the relationship of man and wife unmolested. Should such be their intention, it is probable he will attempt to pass either with a free pass, or as the servant of said girl. She is rather tall and slim; her features not pleasant; eyes blue; nose rather short, and face rather narrow and freckled; she went off with a sun bonnet, homespun striped and checked dress.

It is expected that the above negro will alter his name and not own to it, except before some person acquainted with him.

Any person who will safely secure said negro in jail or otherwise, so that I get him safely again, will receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid, on application to me at Randall's P. O. Roberson county, N. C.

NEIL BROWN.

April 2*d*, 1827. 5t62p

N. B. Any information respecting the above persons, directed to the Post Office at Randalsville, Roberson county, N. C. will confer a great favor on the subscriber, as also oblige the respectable friends of the unfortunate girl.

LANDS for Taxes.

I will offer for sale, at the Court House in Morganton, on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, the following tracts of *Land*, in Burke county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1825 and 1826, to wit:

One tract on the top of Hump-Back Mountain, belonging to the heirs of John Wallace, containing 100 acres, more or less;

A tract near the Two Sisters, belonging to Charles Reese, 300 acres, more or less;

A tract on Bright's Path leading to Toe River, belonging to the heirs of Sam'l. Harris, 100 acres, more or less;

Two tracts, lying on the east side of Yellow Mountain, 200 acres each, belonging to the heirs of Gov. Alexander Martin;

A tract on the waters of Elk of Watauga River, in the names of Martin and William Davenport, containing 200 acres, more or less;

A tract of 100 acres, adjoining the above, in the same name; and

A tract of 100 acres, in the name of William White, or Permenia Taylor, lying in Linville Cope, adjoining a tract belonging to Col. Avery, called Baker's Old Field.

6t61 SAM'L M'D. TATE,
March 24, 1827. *Sh'ff. Burke county.*

Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated)
from - - - - - 50 to $120
Gig Harness, plated, from - 25 to 50
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, 35
Carryall do. Jappann'd mounting, 15 to 18
Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents to 62½
Men's Riding Saddles, from - 10 to $25
Ladies do. - - - 12 to 35

Bridles, Valieces, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 42tf

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine on* Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

February 12, 1827. 3m

DIVERSITY.

Time shortened by Ambition.—We have received a communication, signed by three individuals, stating that Mr. Calvin Northup of Simsbury, Connecticut, a Joiner, made two Frame Pannel Doors, six and a half feet long, and two and a half feet wide, from rough boards, in the short space of three hours and fourteen minutes. They were made for Mr. Edward Thompson, jr. in the presence of the owner and Messrs. Nelson Case and Erastus Bowers. The work is said to be well and faithfully done. *Hartford Times.*

The late Duke of York was a member of the Merchant Tailor's Company of London. An address of condolence from that body to the King, is published in the London papers.

Doctor Barnes is about to establish, at Cincinnati, in Ohio, a kind of Medical Grammar School; an academy "for a systematic course of Medical instruction preparatory to the course in the Medical Colleges."

The New York Legislature have determined on an extra session, to take place on the second Tuesday in September, by a vote of 44 to 43.

An *unknown* individual has presented the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. James's Church, New York, with the Church and three lots of ground recently owned by the Irish Presbyterian Congregation. Circumstances had deprived the Lutheran congregation of the building they had erected for public worship.

Nine slaves were ordered for execution in Viginia, convicted of murdering their masters. They were appraised at $3,300.

The following advertisement is one of the briefest we eyer read. It is copied from the veni, vini, vici of Cæsar. "An axe found. Call describe and receive it."

Profits of Scholarship.—Mr. Gifford appears to have been in the receipt of a large income. During the time that he was editor of the Quarterly Review, Mr. Murray paid him nine hundred pounds a year. He received annually, as one of the Comptrollers of the lottery office, six hundred pounds a year. He had a salary of three hundred pounds as paymaster of the band of gentlemen pensions—two hundred a year as clerk of the exchequer; and, in addition to all these sums, he enjoyed a pension of, we believe, four hundred pounds per ann. from Lord Grosvenor. [$11,000 per annum is pretty good income for a literary man.]

Last year there was coined at the British Mint gold and silver to the amount of six millions and an half sterling, equal to 28,860,000 dollars. From the *establishment* of our government to the present time, the whole amount coined in the United States' Mint does not exceed 23,000,000 dollars—less by nearly six millions than the amount coined in the British Mint in one year. *Philad. Gaz.*

American Lakes.—Lake Erie has about thirty five fathoms of water above its lowest bed, though it is not often more than twenty-five in depth. Lake St. Clair is shallow, rarely exceeding four fathoms. Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, are, in places, nine hundred feet deep, sinking about three hundred feet below the level of the ocean.

Caution.—Travellers should be careful to deliver their *luggage* to proper persons. A few days ago, a gentleman, on alighting from a stage coach, entrusted his wife with a stranger, and has not heard of her since.

Active Benevolence!—A horse, harnessed to a chaise, was observed during the greater part of yesterday, tied at the lower end of Merchant's Hall. Some passer-by, more considerate than the owner of the beast, towards night placed on a conspicuous part of the harness the following label:—"*Wanted! Half a peck of Oats: Inquire within.*"

A man in New-York lately escaped the State Prison for life by a nice distinction in law. He stole a watch and knocked the owner down; this was petit larceny; but if he had knocked the owner down first and then stole the watch, it would have been highway robbery.

The number of drunkards in the United States would make an army as large as that with which Bonaparte marched into Russia; and would be sufficient to defend the U. S. from combined force of all Europe. Convert drunkards into good soldiers, and one tenth of them would redeem Greece from the Turks. Convert them into Apostles, and they would christianize the world. And what are they now? Strike them from existence, and who would feel the loss? Yes, strike them from existence, and the United States would be benefitted by the blow.

Philadelphia paper.

THE PRESIDENCY.

FROM THE HARTFORD TIMES.

The propriety of continuing a President in office more than four years has been the cause of no little discussion, and will become prevalent in future. When it is seen to what purposes the chief magistrate of the Union devotes the power and the means that are placed in his hands, and the perversion of what was intended for the best interest of the country, the prospect is indeed somewhat alarming.

A President elected for only one term, and knowing that at the expiration of that term he is to leave the office to which he has been elected, would devote his time and attention to advance the public good. Instead of thus doing, we see our rulers, in this early period of our history, condescending to small matters in electioneering for themselves, and that they may secure another term in office. The proneness of men to retain power once obtained, should be a warning to the American people to beware of continuing our rulers too long in power. The salutary republican principle of rotation in office, has been in a measure departed from as respects our chief magistrates. Frequent changes would mitigate those rancorous feelings that accompany our presidential elections.

These things are worthy of serious consideration. It is not necessary that the constitution be altered, for there may be a time when circumstances would require and authorize a re-election; but let it be the custom hereafter to promote him for one term only. A President coming into office with this impression, would direct the whole energies of his mind to the good of his country. The bickerings and intrigue that now prevail, would be done away, and satisfied with the honor already conferred, the President would, at the expiration of four years, calmly and quietly relinquish his claims to further promotion, and retire peaceably to the walks of private life.

FROM THE (PHILADELPHIA) NATIONAL PALLADIUM.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

We sit down to present our readers with an expose of the present condition and relative strength of the two great political parties in the U. States. Our calculations are not based upon hypothetical data, but upon late, and as we believe certain advices, received from various parts of the Union, upon various elections to office, and dismissions from it—and upon the frequent manifestations of popular feeling in every part of the country. We think these are signs of the times which cannot be mistaken; for ourselves we see in them indubitable proofs of the increased and increasing esteem of the American people for our candidate for the presidency. To begin with New England.

Hitherto in all our calculations of the probable vote at the next election, we have counted the 51 votes which will be given in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, *New Hampshire*, Maine, Connecticut and *Vermont* for Mr. Adams, presuming that certain local and sectional prejudices would act with sufficient force to secure him the required majority.

New York may be counted for General Jackson with as much certainty as Tennessee, and, from the reasons we will give: It is known that there are two parties in that state—that in favour of Governor Clinton, and that opposed to him. The former have always declared their dislike to Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clinton himself, in his late Message, gave not equivocal intimations of the feeling which possess his bosom on the subject of a preference for one of the candidates. Mr. Van Beuren is a leader of the other great party of New York, and it is unnecessary for us to say that he is the fast friend of General Jackson.

Again.—At the last election of the United States Senator Mr. Van Beuren received the votes, not only of his own party, but of the principal part of the friends of Mr. Clinton. At the last election of members to Congress, 16 out of 20 of the new members returned were decided friends to General Jackson, making in all 26 with us. These are not mere assertions—they are facts, which bear us out in the inferences we draw.

We also claim New Jersey. We claim her on the ground that she was with us in the last election, and there is no reason why she should change. Our candidate has continued to demean himself with that perfect propriety, modesty, virtue and dignity, which first secured him the esteem of American citizens. New Jersey has important relations with New York and Pennsylvania, and will prefer going with them on the question to standing insulated and alone,—nevertheless in face of these facts and reasonable inferences, to be drawn from, them we put down New Jersey as doubtful.

We pass by Pennsylvania and Delaware—their politics are so well known that to attempt to prove them for General Jackson, would be like demonstrating that two and two are four. We come then to Maryland, and here we conceive we show our disinclination to unsafe calculation, in admitting that Mr. Adams may have three votes. We know several gentlemen, whose knowledge of the politics, parties and interests of that state are much greater than ours, who say that such has been the change there within 6 months, that Mr. Adams will not get a vote. Nevertheless we give him 3 votes, which, let it be recollected, is the same number he received at the last election. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, the Administration have never claimed; so we take them by common consent.

Louisiana they loudly assert is theirs—upon what grounds we are at a loss to say. At the last election General Jackson had a majority, and we believe he has not, either since that time, or in the course of his life, lost a friend. Mr. Livingston's majority in the Congressional district from which he was returned, is greater by some hundreds than the majorities for the men claimed for the Administration in the other districts of the state.

With equal loudness of assertion, but with as little truth, they claim Missouri. Now Missouri has just elected Mr. Benton, whose politics none can doubt, United States Senator, by a vote of 45 to 15. This vote conclusively settles the question as to that. Illinois has passed resolutions during the last winter session of her legislature, which prove her devotion to General Jackson. Indiana has always been with us and will so continue. There yet remain Kentucky and Ohio.

The former of these state chooses her electors by districts, it is highly probably that her votes will be divided. We will allow Mr. Adams more of them than he will get, to wit, a moiety. We take seven.

As it regards the remaining state, Ohio, various and contradictory opinions are held. The Adams men count upon it we are told with certainty; we know that our friends do the like. We believe the chances are so equal, that neither side may claim it with any thing like a show of certainty. In the south part of the state, General Jackson has a great majority, and Mr. Adams counts well in the western. We shall put down Ohio among the doubtful.

The result of our calculation is then that General Jackson will have

New York,	36
Delaware,	3
Pennsylvania,	28
Maryland,	8
Virginia,	24
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	9
Alabama,	5
Tennessee,	11
Louisiana,	5
Mississippi,	3
Missouri,	3
Illinois,	3
Indiana,	5
Kentucky,	7
	176

For Mr. Adams.

The N. England States,	51
In Maryland,	3
In Kentucky,	7
(Doubtful) Ohio,	16
(Doubtful) New Jersey,	8

But for once to give into the utmost use which the Administration can make of prophecy, we will set down Indiana and Illinois for Mr. Adams, and allow him all of Kentucky but five.

Indiana,	5
Illinois,	3
Additional in Kentucky,	3

From the estimated, and as we believe, the actual present strength of General Jackson, it leaves him 165 votes.

From this showing it will seem that Mr. Adams cannot be our next president. We dare say he thinks so himself; we are sure many of his printers do, and would say so but for the draft on the treasury which is the price of resistance to conviction.

Tobacco.—Sales this week, four hogsheads made by Thomas Anderson near Lancaster, Ohio; one at $28, one at $20, and two at $17—average about $20 50 cents, weighing 770 lbs. per hogshead. This tobacco was very fine yellow, and sold for $2 per hundred more in consequence of its being neatly handled, and the condition very good, and the tare being fifty pounds more than is usual of that state. The great bulk of tobacco from Ohio, this year has been stayed, owing to this being packed too soft.

American Farmer, 20th April.

Consumption of Cotton in France.—As the state of the trade in cotton, and the manufacture from the raw article, form an important feature of national prosperity, it may be of interest to observe how other nations fare with respect to it. In 1823, the quantity used for home consumption in France was 172,312 bags—in 1826, the quantity was 281,001, above one-half of the consumption in G. Britain. The consumption of G. Britain in 1826, was 528,000 bags.

The great Ox Columbus, is advertised for exhibition at Boston. He is stated to be four thousand pounds weight, and is probably the largest in the world. He certainly disproves Buffon's doctrine of the degeneracy of animals in America.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A dividend of three dollars per share, or at the rate of six per cent per annum, was declared on the 20th inst. by the Bank of the State of Georgia.

The Rev. Dr. Staughton has resigned his office as President of the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia.

The Mobile Register, of the 10th, mentions that several lots of cotton amounting to eighty bales, were brought to that market from Columbus, Miss. and sold, which, on examination, were found to be fraudulently packed. On opening the bales it was discovered that a large quantity of wet cotton had been packed in the middle.

The Dumfries (Scotland) Courier says, it is worthy of remark, that London porter has lately been discovered to possess the wonderful power of inducing leeches to bite with astonishing avidity. They should be immersed in the porter for about a quarter of a minute before they are applied to the skin. Edinburg ale has not by any means the same effect, a circumstance which is not a little remarkable.

University of Pennsylvania.—At a public commencement, held on the 6th instant, in Philadelphia, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 131 gentlemen; of whom 33 were from Pennsylvania, 44 from Virginia, 4 from Maryland, 6 from New Jersey, 7 from Delaware, 8 from North Carolina, 11 from South Carolina, 6 from Georgia, 3 from Alabama, 2 from Ohio, 1 from Tennessee, 1 from Vermont, and 5 from the District of Columbia.

Medical College of South Carolina.—At the Annual Commencement of this Institution, at Charleston, on the 4th ultimo, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 33 gentlemen: of whom 30 were residents of South Carolina, 1 of North Carolina and 2 of Georgia.

Late French papers state peace has been concluded between Russia and Persia. The grasping and insatiable ambition of the former has been gratified by the acquisition of an important fortress, and the extension of her frontiers to the river Araxes.

The Pennsylvania Canal Bill, which lately passed both House of the Legislature, has received the signature of the Governor, and thus become a law. It authorizes surveys and examinations of numerous canal and railway routes in different parts of the State, and to put some of them under contract. Among the latter are three routes leading northward from the two sections of the Pennsylvania canal, and the canal along the Delaware, on condition that the expense of the latter shall not exceed $10,000, a mile. The bill includes an appropriation of $1,200,000 this year, to defray the expenses to be incurred.

A few days since was led to the altar of Hymen, at Kilmanahan, in the county of Waterford, Biddy Connell, aged fourteen, to Robert Cushion, aged fifty! Majority in favour of the man, 36!

There is now visible near the centre of the Sun's disc, twenty-six spots, which may be distinctly connected with the aid of a telescope, the power of which is sixty. With a power of twenty they might be mistaken for three large spots.

The Macon Telegraph states, that all the agent could prevail on the Creeks, at their late council, to do, was, to agree to send a deputation to examine the strip of land claimed by Georgia, and set a price upon it, to be subject to the decision of subsequent council.

An able writer in the New York Times has adduced a number of facts and statements, in proof of his position, that at an early day the United States will produce "sugar, silk, and wine" sufficient for the consumption of their population.

Eleven thousand yards of cotton cloth, (most of which is printed for calicoes) is manufactured daily at the Merimack Company's Mills, Massachusetts.

Doctor Politz, a celebrated German political economist, calculates that within 40 years, 113 constitutions have been adopted and published in Europe and America. Of this number 31 are extinct, and 82 are maintained, and secure rights more or less extensive to a population of more than 100 millions of souls.

Mr. Willard, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, made a clock half a century ago, which has since been proved by the sun to keep correct time. This artist is now in his seventy-sixth year; he left New York a few days ago on his way to the seat of government, to put in operation a clock by order of Thomas Jefferson. One of the last letters that that scholar, statesman and patriot ever penned, was for a correct time keeper.

The London papers say, that Friday week there were presented 168 petitions against, and about 98 in favour of, the Roman Catholic claims. Amongst the petitions against the claims was one from the Vicar, &c. of "Bray;" and amongst those in favor of them were petitions from Kill-free, Kil derna, Kil-enaule, Kil-murry, Kill-lusty, Kill-een, Kill-martial, Kill-kenny, Kill-rush, Kill macow, Kill-amory, Kill-ag, Kill-connell, Kill ouran, Kill-shar van, Kill-bride, Kill-cash, Langh-more, and Berr-us.

NATIONAL DEBT of ENGLAND.

Bell's Weekly Messenger gives the following account of rise of the National Debt of England.

At the revolution in 1689,	£1054,925
At the peace of Ryswick, 1697,	21,515,749
At the peace of Utrecht, 1715,	53,681,074
At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1753,	78,293,313
At the peace of Paris, in 1763,	183,159,275
At the peace of Versailles, after the American war, in 1783,	238,232,248
At the peace of Amiens, 1802,	599,752,073
Amount of the debt in 1813,	600,000,000
Estimated amount on the 5th of January, 1827,	900,000,000

Correspondence of the Sovereigns of Europe with Buonaparte.

During his life, Bonaparte collected a volume of authographical and confidential letters, written to him by several of the sovereigns of Europe. This curious and important volume he especially recommended to the care of his brother Joseph; but by some means or other it found its way to London—where it was bought for the sum of 700,000 francs by the minister of a great power, who amply reimbursed himself for his speculation, by giving up to various ministers the letters of their respective sovereigns.

The following specimen of refined and ludicrous humanity, is taken from Dr. Kitchiner's Cook's Oracle:

"The true lover of an oyster will have some regard to the feelings of his little favorite, and will never abandon it to the mercy of a bungling operator, will open it himself, and contrive to detach the fish from the shell so dexterously, that the oyster is hardly conscious he has been ejected from his lodgings, till he feels the teeth of the pisciverous gourmand tickling him to death!"

The accounts from New Orleans seem still to bear favorable testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Loisseau's remedy for drunkenness.

Receipt.—Tincture of Assafœtida; Tart. Antimony; Ipecacuanha.

Mix these with the particular spirit or liquor, which you want to shun, and drink a wineglass full every morning, fasting, for a week, when I will insure a voluntary abstinence for one year. An infusion of the leaves of Tobacco, will prove a very valuable auxiliary. As soon as any inclination is felt to resume the cup, the remedy must be promptly applied, or there will be a relapse.

Literary.—To promote the cause of Literature, and to give additional interest to their anniversaries, the students of the University have entered into the following resolution, viz. That some individual who has been a regular member of one of the Literary Societies attached to the University, shall be chosen every succeeding year, to deliver a public Oration in the College Chapel, in the day preceding each "anniversary commencement." In compliance with this resolution, the friends of literature are informed that the Hon. Archibald D. Murphey has been appointed to deliver an oration, on the part of the Dialectic Society, in the College Chapel, on the 27th of June next. We are happy to state, that this appointment has been accepted, and that the resolution has not only received the approbation of the distinguished individual who is to be our Orator, but also of the Faculty of the University. We sincerely hope that all who take any interest in the literary character of the state will encourage our attempt by their attendance at the time and place specified. By order of the Dialectic Society.

Chapel Hill, April 19th, 1827

A curious incident occcurred at Norwich, Connecticut, on the late Election day. A large number of applicants were examined and admitted to the freemen's oath, which consumed the time until near 4 o'clock, P. M. Upwards of 500 freemen collected, who ballotted 13 times before a choice was made of 1st Representative; the 2d Representative was chosen on the third ballot. The votes for Senators were then received, and just as the boxes were closed the clock struck 12 at night, and the meeting of course dissolved of itself—leaving that town without votes for Senators, Governor, members of Congress, &c. Surely all this might be avoided by previous assessment and enumeration of qualified votes.

The Spanish *ultra* party have offered six hundred millions of reals, (six millions of pounds) for the purpose of delivering Portugal from the yoke which it is attempted to impose on her! This is their opinion, then, of a constitution. Ten millions of reals have been placed at the disposal of the Director General of Artillery, for the fabrication of a great quantity of muskets!

POETS AND RHYMERS.

Let me for once presume to instruct the times,
To know the poet from the man of rhymes:
'Tis he who gives my breast a thousand pains,
Can make me feel each passion that he feigns;
Enrage, compose, with more than magic art,
With pity and with terror tear my heart;
And snatch me o'er the earth, or thro' the air,
To Thebes, to Athens, when he will and where.

Horace imitated by Pope.

Salisbury:

MAY 8, 1827.

☞ We are authorized to say, that JOHN LINN, Esq. is *not* a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this state.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.

In publishing the yeas and nays (in our paper of the 23d of January last) in the senate of this state, on the bill giving the election of Sheriffs to the people, we were not, it has been suggested to us, sufficiently explicit in stating the vote: for that reason, we at this time republish the yeas and nays on that question. A motion for indefinite postponement of the bill being made, the yeas and nays were ordered; those who voted for this motion, (and who, of course, were *against* giving the election of Sheriffs to the people) were,

Messrs. Alexander, Baird of Burke, Bullock, Beard of Rowan, Beasley, Croom, Davenport, Deberry, Elliott, Foreman, Forney, Gilchrist, Hill of Stokes, Joyner, Leak, Love, M'Millan, M'Kay, Miller, Matthews, M'Daniel, Pickett, Smith, Sneed, Speight of Greene, Sharpe, Sewell, Stokes, Wilson of Camden, Wilson of Edgecombe, and Ward—31.

And those who voted against indefinite postponement, (and who are *in favor* of giving the election of Sheriffs to the people) were,

Messrs. Burney, Boddie, Blackwell, Bell, Davis, Devane, Gilliam, Gray, Hill of Franklin, Holloman, Hawkins, King, Locke, M'Dowell, Marsh, M'Leary, Montgomery, Parker, Riddick, Roberts, Spaight of Craven, Salyear, Sanders, Shufford, Sellers, Tyson, Vanhook, Williams of Beaufort, Williams of Martin, Wasden, and Hunter—31.

There being a *tie*, the bill was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The U. S. district court held its session in Wilmington, on the 23d ult. Judge Potter presiding. The superior court for New-Hanover county, also commenced its spring term in that town on Monday, the 23d ult. Judge *Martin* presiding.

The Springfield (Illinois) Spectator, says Dr. *Henry Perrine*, of Bond county, in that state, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Campeachy, in Mexico.

Pryor Lea, and John Rhea, (the latter formerly a member, and now a very old man) are announced in the Knoxville papers as candidates for Congress, in the district lately represented by Gen. John Cocke.

An Alabama paper complains, that the last Baton Rouge (Louisiana) Gazette (of the 7th ult.) "was so literally covered with *dead musquitoes*, as to prevent a perusal of it! If these *dead* insects were a source of so much vexation to the Alabama editor in his efforts to *read* the Baton Rouge Gazette, how unenviable must have been the *comforts* of the poor *printers* of that paper, who had myriads of the *live* creatures continually to battle with. Baton Rouge is famed, of old, for a "plentiful abundance" of sand-flies and fleas, gnats and gallinippers, and an endless variety of the musquito tribe.

News from Liberia, (the American free black colony in Africa) has been received at Washington to the 11th Feb. The colony is in the enjoyment of health, peace, and prosperity.—Mr. Ashmun, the colonial agent there, intends visiting the U. States, the present summer.

CONGRESS OF TUCABAYA.

No information has, as yet, reached us, of the convocation of the far-famed South American Congress, at which (when they find it) Messrs. Sargeant and Poinsett are to represent the U. States of North America. Among the last intelligence from Vera Cruz, and Mexico, not a word is said about the Congress; and serious doubts are entertained whether another meeting of that body will ever take place.

Messrs. Van Buren and Cambreleng, members of congress from New York, who, since the adjournment of congress, have been travelling to the south for private recreation, which circumstance has been so fruitful a theme of speculation among a certain class of politicians, visited Mr. Crawford, at his seat in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, on the 18th ult. and remained with him three days; and from thence they retraced their steps back northward, and we have heard of their passing through Raleigh during last week. From Mr. Van Buren's known tact at political management, he will, as a matter of course, be charged, whether guilty or innocent, with having had the accomplishment of some deep-laid political scheme in view, in visiting Georgia, and particularly in calling on Mr. Crawford. But *we* can conceive of no possible advantage that would be likely to accrue to him from a visit to Georgia. By all accounts, Mr. V. B. is a steadfast friend to Jackson; so is Georgia,—she cannot be rendered more so by the visits of any individual, not even Gen. Jackson himself. And as to the Vice Presidency, Mr. V. B. knows it to be entirely futile for him, were he so disposed, to run for that office in opposition to the present incumbent, even were he again to secure the vote of Georgia. And it would be a libel on the intelligent people of New-York, to suppose there was any foundation for the charge against Mr. Van Buren, that he is seeking the best market for the Presidential vote of that great state, of which, it is affirmed, *he thinks he has the disposal!* We can only attribute the active jealousy which is manifested,

and the envious bafeasas thrown out, in relation to the southern visit of Mr. Van Buren and his colleague, to the *fears* of the enemies of Jackson, rather than to any *belief* they entertain of the corruptness of the designs of Mr. V. B.

Another "Sign" for the National Intelligencer.

A bill was before the New-York legislature, at its recent session, for dividing the township of "Cicero," in Onondaga county, in which it was provided that the new township should go by the name of *Bolivar*; but on motion of Mr. *Birdseye*, (he could'nt have taken a *fair view* of the subject) "Bolivar" was stricken out, and "*Clay*" inserted, and thus the bill passed: so that the first off-spring (or rather off-*cut*) of the most classical town (at least in sound) in that state, will bear the name and perpetuate the *virtues* of the prime minister of the Republic! We may now expect to hear of New-York's being set down as *safe* for the administration. But there is a Mr. *Mudd*, a lawyer, somewhere in that state; who may, in the process of time, gain sufficient *notoriety* to have a town christened after him: And we maintain, that the legislature's naming a town in honor of Mr. *Mudd*, would argue just about as much in favor of the popularity of Mr. Adams' administration with the *people* of New-York, as the dubbing one after Henry *Clay*.

THE PRESIDENCY.

As the period approaches when the people, in their sovereign capacity, will be entitled, under the constitution of the country, to designate, by their suffrages, whom they will have "to reign over them," the ill-timed zeal of *some* of the partizans of the two candidates now before the nation, is leading them into a rancor of style, and a recklessness of means to advance the interests of their respective favorites, which every moderate and *reflecting* man cannot but deprecate and discountenance. We are, however, free to say, that this intemperate course of conduct is common to the professed friends of both candidates. But in our view they thus mistake the true interest of their party: an intelligent people need no such stimulants, to incite them to act correctly: calmly furnish them with *facts*, and, in the main, they will come to a judicious conclusion;—and it would be a libel on their capacity for self-government, to suppose they would do otherwise. We are as heartily devoted to the cause of our favorite, as any other man in the Union, and will use all justifiable efforts to advance his interest; but we wish him to come into office by fair means,—not to force his way there by falsehood and fraud: And that illustrious man has himself declared, that he would not hold the office by any other tenure.

It was only last week, that we gave place to a refutation of some miserable scandal, which the enemies of Gen. Jackson have lately disseminated by means of partizan presses, in relation to his marriage with his present wife; we are now called on, as the friends of Jackson, to rebut other wanton slanders against him;—which charge him, whilst honorably engaged in the military service of his country, with a series of peculations, which, if true, *ought* to degrade him from the lofty height he occupies in the affections of his countrymen. The charge originated in the Cincinnati Gazette, and is substantially this:

"Gen. Jackson resided at the Hermitage, from the close of the war, say April 1, 1815, to June 1, 1821, six years, with the exception of the time devoted to the Seminole war, about eight months, and charged the government, while residing at home, for the rent of his own house, under head of "*quarters*," say 200 dollars per annum? For burning his own firewood, under head of "*Fuel*," 150 dollars per annum? For the employment of his blackamoors, under head of "*rations and clothing for seven servants*," 1,000 dollars per annum? For keeping seven horses, under head of "*forage*," 660 dollars per annum? For monthly pay, 2,400 dollars per annum—making an aggregate thus:

Quarters - - - - - - - - -	300
Fuel - - - - - - - - -	150
Rations and clothing, - - -	1,000
Forage, - - - - - - - -	660
Pay, - - - - - - - -	2,400
	$4 510

4,510 dollars per annum, for five years and six months, amounts to 24,800 *dollars*."

Now we must say that we consider this account as furnishing as little ground for a charge of peculation, as any ever drafted by the hand of man. Is it not a fact well known, that the "emoluments of Major Generals in the army consist of money to be paid them, in lieu of *quarters, fuel, rations, clothing*, and *forage*, and that they have to find themselves in those articles." That the high minded, disinterested Jackson, could under any circumstances be guilty of pecuniary fraud, nothing but the strongest and most conclusive testimony will ever induce us to believe, in opposition to the conflicting evidence of his whole history; and we think, that the people of America will evince great reluctance, upon such trivial ground as this, to consent to sacrifice the character of the man, "who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

A violent and destructive storm of rain and wind visited the section of country in and near Elizabeth City, in this state, on the 8th ult. Much damage was done; chimneys blown down, doors and windows forced in, some small houses moved from their foundations; one vessel capsized, others blown ashore, their rigging blown off, but no lives were lost. In the country, large trees were twisted off, fences blown down, houses unroofed, &c.; and in Camden county, the dwelling-house of a Mr. Lurry was demolished, and two persons in it dangerously injured.

Gen. Smyth is elected to Congress from the Wythe district, in Virginia, by a large majority: Mr. Estill did not oppose him, as we had expected; the result would have been widely different, had the latter been a candidate.

New-York Market.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a commercial gentleman in New-York, to a merchant in this town, under date of 23d ult.

"As it respects goods, there has been an advance in prices; cloths sold higher this day, than I have known them to do in seven years past: the stock of goods in this market is very limited, indeed.

"I sold your North-Carolina money at 5½ per cent. discount."

The Weather, for a number of days past, has been cool and windy, and very uncongenial to the growth of every species of vegetation: during the continuance of this weather, there have been a number of pretty smart frosts, which have done much damage to the tender garden vegetables, to the cotton which is up, Irish potatoes, &c.: the fruit, we believe, is too far advanced to be much injured.

From the (Philadelphia) American Correspondent.

SAXONY.

Freyburg (where there is the best academy in Europe for mineralogical studies) has been resorted to by scientific gentlemen of all countries, not alone for bringing thither their youth to perfect their studies as mineralogists and miners, but for procuring officers for the European mines, and laborers for distant countries. Saxon miners have, of late, and for some time past, gone into all the different states of Germany, to Spain, France, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and America. Since the year 1807, through the enterprize of Saxon miners, the business of the mines of Poland has been revived, with a fair prospect of yielding good profits. In 1810, an officer of the Saxon mines (Wœilner) re-opened a copper mine at Sainbell, (near Lyons, France) which had been neglected ever since the Romans evacuated the country, centuries ago; and by his skill and success in working the mine, imparted great value to the land contiguous thereto; he likewise furnished the European cabinets of minerals with beautiful specimens of prismatic blue malachite, &c. The English mining companies which have lately been formed, being convinced of the superior skill of the Saxon miners, have almost invariably sought to employ them to work the mines in South America. In 1819, a Saxon miner (Winkler) went to the U. States, with the view of making geological discoveries in the mountains of South Carolina; but he was swept from the vessel in a storm, five days before arriving at Charleston,—and is now buried in the depths of the ocean, instead of being employed in the bowels of the earth. After him, followed another Saxon miner, *Rothe*, [now in Salisbury,] who landed at Richmond, and was under engagements to act as a scientific miner and mineralogist in the U. States. In 1825, two German miners went to Mexico, and two others to Rio de la Plata; others went to Colombia, either under engagements or on their own account. Many German laborers, through attractive promises, left their country to seek the mineral treasures of South-America. It is intended to work the mines of Rio de la Plata, principally by German miners. These miners retain the customs of their country, speak alone their own language, and strictly adhere to the costume of their fathers. Before entering into the gloomy shaft, they always have, as in their native country, divine service; and each miner has his own book of psalms. In 1826, more German miners emigrated to South-America; and it is expected a considerable number will also this year follow their countrymen. The mines which at this time yield the greatest profits, are worked by German miners; and the English companies are always careful to employ as many German miners as they can. In fine, in every country, and in every science and useful employment, the enterprize, the learning, the industry and patient perseverance of the Germans, is felt and acknowledged.

The U. S. frigate United States, Com. Hull, arrived at New-York on the 22d ult. from the Pacific Ocean, after an absence of near forty months. She sailed from Valparaiso on the 24th of January, and left there the Brandywine, Commodore Jones, Vincennes, Captain Finch, and schooner Dolphin, Lieut. Commandant Aulick, bound down the coast. On her passage home the United States touched at St. Salvador on the 6th ultimo, where she left the U. States sloop of war Boston, Captain Hoffman.

Com. Porter.—The New-York Gazette, of the 20th ult. says: "We learn from a gentleman lately arrived from the Spanish Main, that the two frigates Colombia and Cendinamarcha, intended for some hostile expedition against the Spanish territory, were nearly ready for sea on the 20th of March, when the preparations were suddenly suspended, by an order from Bolivar, and the expedition abandoned, as it was presumed, for the want of funds to carry it on. It was generally understood that Porto Rico was its object; and that the ships were to co-operate in some manner with the Mexican squadron

Com. Porter's movements have all along appeared to indicate some intended co-operation, and it would not be strange if, on being disappointed in this manner, he should undertake some active measures, as he may think his character requires some more energetic course after allowing himself to be nominally blockaded by a squadron he pretends to despise.

From Key West.—The Colossus, from Havana, at New York, on Friday, brings intelligence that Com. Porter was still at Key West, and that the Spanish and Mexican squadrons lay in sight of each other. The Commodore's force consisted of a ship and two brigs, as formerly, (says the New York Daily Advertiser) the report by the vessel from Xibara relative to the capture of the latter is unfounded. The account of the capture of Com. Porter's first officer is confirmed. He had taken a coaster and was making for Key West, when he was pursued; and was obliged to run his prize vessel ashore. With five of his own men and fifteen prisoners he got into the long boat, when the latter overpowered him, and thus he was taken.

The Constitution of *Bolivia*, offered for approval and adoption by Peru, at the instance of Bolivar's friends, has been rejected. It appears that the people of Peru are not willing to submit to arbitrary power. Bolivar is suspected of aiming at unlimited authority. Perhaps he is suspected without cause. If he is a sincere friend of civil liberty and of the rights of the people, he will, we hope, be well supported. If he is not, we cannot wish or believe that his influence will continue.

St. Helena.—The captain of a British ship, which lately touched at St. Helena, reports, that Bonaparte's new house remained unoccupied, and strangers, with permission, are allowed to view it during their stay. The room of his old residence, wherein he died, had been converted to a thrashing barn, and the other part of the house into stables. *Balt. Pat.*

Spain.—The National Advocate states, that in London political circles, where information ought to be most correct, it is said that a Spanish Constitution will soon be granted from Ferdinand, and the acknowledgment of the freedom of South America, on the condition that the new Republics shall consider the Mother Country as the most favoured nation. We don't believe it.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 8th ult. announces that the finances of the Republic of *Mexico* had experienced a great improvement, and that the government would be enabled to meet all its engagements, *both at home and abroad.*

A London paper of the 7th ult. says: "No intelligence has yet been received of the arrival of Lord Cochrane in Greece: but it is fully expected that he has, ere now, engaged in the contest. It appears by the private advices from Napoli to-day, that the influence of money has obtained supplies from England, not only for the Greeks, but likewise for their oppressors. A British vessel, filled with warlike stores, and intended for the Pacha of Egypt, was taken by the Greek squadron on the 3d ult. and carried into Napoli."

A Liverpool paper gives an account of the arrest of a young woman on board a vessel in that port, who was dressed in sailor's clothes, and went by the name of William Brown. It appeared, on her examination, that she had left her father's house in London to follow her lover, who was a mate of a ship bound to Quebec, where he was drowned. She then determined to become a sailor, as is said, *for his sake*, and had sailed in several vessels without discovery of her sex. She appeared to be a perfect sailor, as far as the use of rum and tobacco could make her so. Her father is a London merchant; and she said she should have 4000*l.* when she came of age.

JACKSON IN MARYLAND.

The late political movements in Maryland give quite a cheering aspect to the cause of the people's candidate in that State. Agreeably to the recommendation of the Baltimore Jackson committee, the whole state has been holding county meetings to appoint delegates to attend a general Convention in Baltimore, on the third Monday in May inst. to promote the election of General Jackson as President of the United States. *Raleigh Star.*

We learn that Mr. Cooper's new Novel, *The Prairie*, will be published in about a fortnight. At the date of the latest intelligence from the author, he was still in Paris attending to the publication of that work, of which five editions are in the press, one in England, two in Paris, in French and English; one in Berlin, and one in this country; all of which are to appear simultaneously.

A *lady* in Virginia, in consequence of some strictures on a meeting in favor of Mr. Randolph appearing in the Richmond Whig, has expressed a *wish* to horse whip the editor, and her determination to attempt it. The editor says—"we regret exceedingly, that we had not been apprised of the lady's wishes and the lady's name, a few days earlier—for having, within a few days, passed through Prince Edward, we should have taken infinite pleasure in submitting to the chastisement of our fair enemy."

It is stated, that the Yearly Meeting of Friends, late in Session at Philadelphia, have appropriated Three Thousand Dollars towards defraying the expense of removing certain Free People of Colour from the state of North Carolina, to Liberia, Hayti, or to other states where they can remain free, as they may prefer. *Hillboro' Recorder.*

Orders have been issued to equip the U. States ship Delaware 74, now at Norfolk, for sea. She is intended to replace the North Carolina, about to return from a three years' cruise in the Mediterranean.

Fifty Dollar Notes on the Farmers Bank of Virginia, altered from Fives, are in circulation, one of which we have seen this morning. The alteration is most ingeniously executed, and persons ought to be very cautious in taking notes of this description. *Balt. Pat.*

We understand that the health of Mr Crawford is so far restored, that his friends think of proposing him for a seat in the Senate of the U. S. in the room of Mr. Cobb, who speaks of resigning. *N. C. Journal.*

A man by the name of Forkener, was tried at Warren Superior Court, for whipping his wife, and acquitted. The Reporter states, that Judge *Ruffin* laid it down as the law, that the husband has a right to inflict moderate punishment on his wife, tho' in civilized society, it was universally considered as dishonorable and disgraceful for persons in elevated situations to lift their hands against their wives. But whatever the law may be, in either country, public sentiment will decree,

"That he who lays his hand on woman,
Save in the way of kindness,
Is a wretch, whom 'twere base flattery
To call a coward." *Raleigh Register.*

The Markets.

Fayetteville, April 26.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 18, COTTON, 8 to 8 50; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 6 a 6 50; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 32 to 35; Sugar, 9 to 10; Salt, 85 to 90; Whiskey, 45 to 50. *Observer.*

Charleston, April 25.—Cotton, upland, 8½ a 9½; whiskey, 35 to 37; apple brandy, 36 a 37; beeswax, 25 to 28; bacon, 6 to 7; bagging, 20 to 23; salt, Liverpool in bulk 52 53; Turks Island 65; sugar, brown, 9 to 9½; Coffee, 14½ to 15; molasses, 30 a 32; black pepper, 17 a 18; corn, 55 a 58; flour 5 75 to 6.

North-Carolina bank notes, 4½ to 5 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1½ do.

Cotton.—In Uplands the demand has been fair and sales made to some extent without improvement in prices—prime qualities are becoming scarce. We continue our qoutations—Ordinary 8; fair to good 8½ a 8¾: prime 9 a 9½: fancy lots, 10—principal sales at 9 a 9½ cents.

Groceries.—We have received some small lots of Sugars coastwise but none direct. Sales have been fair without change in prices. We have also had a few lots of Coffee coastwise, but none direct—sales for the interior have been made to some extent, at previous prices.

Camden, April 28.—Cotton, 7½ a 8 1-8; corn, 62½ a 70; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Married,

In York district, S. C. by the Rev. Mr. Adams, on the 17th ult. Gen. Richard D. S. M'Lean, of Lincoln county, to Miss Jane Adams, of York district.

In Davidson county, on the 12th ult. Mr. David Young to Miss Patsy Bradley.

DIED,

In Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, on the 1st ult. after a short illness, *Hugh White*, Esq. in the 66th year of his age, son of the late Judge White, of Whitestown, N. York, of which he was the first settler and founder, and from whom the town derived its name.

Departed this life, on Tuesday morning, the 12th ult. after a painful and protracted indisposition, Mrs. Elizabeth Cline, consort of Maj. Jacob Cline, near Wilfong's Mills, Lincoln county, N. C. in the 59th year of her age. She has left a fond and indulgent husband, with a large family of children, to mourn their irreparable loss. COMMUNICATED.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 28th of April, a bound apprentice to the blacksmith trade, by the name of *John M. Swink*. I forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with him. WM. FINKSTON, Jr.

Rowan county, May 5, 1827. t63

Valuable House and Lot
IN SALISBURY.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, owned by the late Thomas Todd, on Main Street, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, is offered for sale. The stand is an eligible one, being central in the town, for any kind of business. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the Widow, or to Richard Locke.

May 3d, 1827. 4:64

Drs. Martin & Henderson,

HAVE connected themselves in business in the town of Mocksville, Rowan county; where the services of one, or the co-operation of both (if required) may generally be procured.

May 1st, 1827. 4:64

Kyles & Meenan,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public the receipt of their

SPRING GOODS,

comprising a general assortment of
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware,
Hats, Shoes, Liquors,
Cutlery, Queensware, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Salisbury, May 7, 1827. t63

TO RENT,
The MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS valuable stand, occupied by Col. Edward Yarbrough, is now offered for rent. Possession can be given in October next. It is excelled by none in the Western part of the state, either for extent, convenience, or situation. It would be preferred to lease it for two, three, or four years.—Terms will be made known, on application to the subscriber. EZRA ALLEMONG.

April 13th, 1827. 58

'The Wilkesboro' Hotel,

IS now open, and amply provided for the accommodation of Visiters. Its local situation, the Valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting; add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious Rooms, a well supplied *Ice-House*, and but little could seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our Northern Cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of STAGES from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above Establishment: Fare *five cents* per mile,—way passengers, 6¼.

6167 GEO. V. MASSEY,

Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.

Sign of the Cross Keys,
100 yards West of the State-House, Raleigh, N. C.

MRS. ANN DILLIARD,

SOLICITS a continuance of that patronage and liberal support which the friends of her late husband have so long given to this Old Establishment; assuring them that she will exert her utmost efforts to render the house what a good *Boarding House* ought to be. A few regular boarders can be comfortably entertained.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1827. 3t61

The JACK Gen. Wellington,

WILL stand the present season in Salisbury, and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of *Five Dollars*,—no colt, no pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; was raised in the eastern part of the state, is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mules as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury CHARLES L. BOWERS.

April 26, 1827. 60

☞ The above Jack, and a very likely *Jenney*, both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford County:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Gould Hoyte, Arthur Bronson and James Murray for themselves, and Eliza Thompson, Peter A. Jay and Peter W. Radcliff, Executors of Jas. Thompson, *vs.* Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, and Wm. Coxe, heirs of Tench Coxe, Jun. deceased, and David B. Ogden and others. Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, Wm. Coxe, David Ogden and others, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the petition heard exparte, and decreed accordingly. 6t66

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence. ISAAC CRATON, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Thornton Brown and others, *vs.* Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown, adm'rs. of Francis Brown. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence. 6t66 ISAAC CRATON, c. c.

The Muse.

SONNET.

Pass on, stern Time! I know thy shadowy wing
Is bearing youth, and health, and hope away;
Then quickly flee and bring th' appointed day,
When this worn spirit may no longer cling
To earth-born vanities, but gladly fling
Its weight of clay aside; my wearied soul
Pines 'neath the fetters of the world's control,
Sick of the thousand petty cares that sting
The heart almost to madness. I have sought
My joy in dreams—alas! its end was pain!
And hope's unreal fancies, and deep thought,
Cherished in solitude, have been my bane;
But now upon my lone couch I could lie,
As calmly as a wearied child, and die!

LIBERALITY.

It is more blessed to give than to receive.

It fills the heart with purest pleasure,
Is food and med'cine to the soul;
More precious far than earthly treasure,
Blessed beyond the charms of gold—
To wipe the tear of sorrow dry,
Give freely of the bounty given;
Than this no virtue ranks more high,
To this the Eternal will reply,
Receive thy full reward in heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TASTE IN DRESS.

Women who study dress as a matter of taste, not of adornment merely, are well aware that the colors and patterns of their dresses, do not affect the complexion only, but even the longitude and latitude of the figure, the whole tournure in short; though mixed and contrasted colours are the fashion, they know that there are certain colours, beautiful in themselves, which, when approximated, are as discordant to the eye as consecutive fifths to the ear. There is no beauty without fitness: a color or pattern which looks well on Miss A—, is frightful on Miss B—; a woman who has a short or round figure should not wear a dress in which the pattern runs horizontally, (a check or plaid for instance) nor one in which the colors are so arranged that the eye is attracted in a lateral direction, nor full nor broad trimmings; such a style of dress adds greatly to the breadth, and detracts from the height of the person. With tall or slight figures the rule should be just *vice versa*.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

It is said that the remedy for drunkenness, employed by Dr. Chambers of New-York, is becoming quite popular—that applications for his prescriptions are very frequent; and that some very surprising cures have been effected. The editor of the New York Observer has made a careful investigation of the merits of the antidote, in conjunction with a Mr. Dwight of Boston; and they profess themselves to be perfectly satisfied of its efficacy. One of the great recommendations of the medicine is that it is perfectly palatable, and may be taken in that kind of liqour to which the patient is most attached. In this manner he may be cured of his vice by indulging in it, and grow in temperance. One of the most remarkable instances of a cure effected by means of this remedy, is that of a young man who was a drunkard from his childhood—"educated" as such by his father, drinking a quart of spirits a day, and setting up at nights to tipple; who had often slept away the fumes of his intoxication in the watch-house, had been twice a lunatic, and several times fallen down in fits. Several weeks ago he took the medicine and has drunk no spirits since. Whether the cure effected by this means be permanent or not, cannot yet be told, none of the cases having been of more than two months standing. At all events, in case of a relapse a second dose might be administered.

THE CASTOR BEAN.

Col. Geo. M. Brook, of the U. S. army, writes from Florida, to the editor of the American Farmer, under date of 5th March; in the course of his letter, he makes the following mention of the Castor Bean, from which the *Castor Oil*, used for medicinal purposes, is extracted.

"In reading the 7th vol. of the Farmer, I perceive you mention the Arracacha of South America. We have it in great perfection. The castor bean grows with us to a tree, eighteen inches in diameter, and, I believe, in such abundance (they grow wild,) that a small plantation of it, well cultivated, would supply the United States. I shall have it in my power soon, to send you many seeds of different vegetables, and some shrubs, if an opportunity offers by water, which are not known to the north."

SURPRISING CAST IRON.

A way has lately been discovered of rendering cast iron soft and malleable; it consists in placing it in a pot surrounded by a soft red ore found in Cumberland and other parts of England, which pot is placed in a common oven, the doors of which being closed, and but a slight draft of air permitted under the grate, a regular heat is kept up for one or two weeks, according to the thickness and weight of the castings. The pots are then withdrawn and suffered to cool, and by this operation the hardest cast metal is rendered so soft and malleable that it may be welded together, or, when in a cold state, bent into almost any shape by a hammer or vice.

Newton's Jour.

THE TALIPOT TREE.

A leaf of this extraordinary tree has lately been brought over from the island of Ceylon, of which place it is a native, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Richard Fletcher, of Hampstead. The leaf is in a good state of preservation; it measures fully 11 feet in height, 16 feet across its widest spread, and from 38 to 40 feet in circumference. If expanded as a canopy, it is sufficient to defend a dinner party of six from the rays of the sun, and in Ceylon is carried about by the natives for that purpose.

OPODELDOCK.

This well know liniment is prepared by digesting three parts of soap in sixteen parts of the Spirits of Rosmary, till the former be dissolved, when one part of Camphor should be incorporated with the whole. This unction is of great service in bruises, rheumatick affections and similar complaints; but being very volatile, it ought to be kept in bottles closely stopped, to prevent the access of air.

YANKEE EPIGRAM.

Says Paddy to Jonathan, "o'er the salt *saize*,
I've come to this free land to do as I *plaize*;
The hives of *ould* England and Ireland are warm,
O'ercrowded with numbers, and hence forc'd to swarm."

Says Jonathan, "happly, beyond the salt lake,
Our *notions* of liberty people mistake;
Both natives and strangers who here pass along,
Have a right to do right—but no right to do wrong." Q. P.

JONATHAN *and the* TAILOR.

'Twas on summer's day,
A tailor, more than ninth part of a man,
On Shop-board made his needle play,
When to his window up stalk'd Jonathan,
And cried in a loud drawling yell,
"Have you got any bar iron to sell?"
"No," says the tailor, "not a needle full,"
Continuing still his thread to pull.
"I say," bawls Jonathan again,
In somewhat louder strain,
"Have you got bar iron here? for I
Wanted to buy."
Quoth tailor, "not a needle-full, depend on't;
So here's the end on't."
Cries Jonathan, with angry phiz,
"*Darn ye*, you mean to quiz:
So if out here you'll quick be jogging,
I vum, I'll give you one good flogging."
"*One* flogging," quoth the tailor; "pooh!
I would not jog out there for two."

TEARS.

The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears,
The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,
And love is loveliest when embalm'd in tears.

WEAVING IN FAMILIES.

It has been stated to us, by gentlemen in the south, that the "operations of the Tariff," and the apprehensions of the "Woolens bill," so termed, have put them to casting about for the most simple, efficient means of manufacturing coarse clothing for their negroes, and they wish particularly some more exact information in regard to what has been called in the papers, "*the multiplied spindle wheel.*" As machinery for the purpose here stated, must be used by blacks to answer the purpose, it must be of simple construction and easily repaired; some contrivance of that character, which would save labour in the operation of *spinning*, has long been wanting in private families. The loom which is now in common use, is very well, and so well adapted to its end, that a great number of people make their living by working at it in the towns.

American Farmer.

Ohio Wine.—30 barrels of wine have been made from the grapes of the country, by a farmer near Dayton, Ohio: and one near Germantown made 100 barrels. Cultivation would doubtless improve our native grapes. The market price of the wine is $15 per barrel.

COTTON PLANTING.

We have, in several instances, attempted to awake the enterprising spirit of our citizens to the necessity of dividing their attention on several branches of agriculture. The resources which the State of Alabama offers to be industrious, can hardly be excelled by any other in the Union. The fertility of the soil, the salubrity of its climate, the mild temperature of the seasons, present to the view of the agriculturist a vast field for experiment and speculation. With all these advantages, however, with lands capable of yielding almost every production which it has pleased divine providence to bestow upon the human race for their sussistence, comfort and enjoyment, we still behold, notwithstanding years of experience and distress, an immense country exclusively devoted to the culture of a single article. Nay, such has been the mania for it, that it has almost created a revolution in the manners and morals of a civilized people. The avocations of life have been changed, its comforts and enjoyments neglected, and the improvements of the country considered as unimportant or chimerical. With the attention of the whole mass of population fondly bent upon a particular object, could it be possible to expect any amelioration in the condition of the people? Far from it. Distress, poverty, ruin and immorality, must have been the necessary consequences.

The cotton planters have been so often lulled in the hope of an increase of price for this article, that it is time they should hear the voice of truth. They imagine that they can trace the causes of its depression to monopoly, or to a momentary stagnation in commerce; because it might have been so in former times; an unfortunate infatuation indeed, which leads men to lose, in fruitless labor, a time that might be more advantageously employed. Let the industrious and enterprising know it and profit by it. The true and only cause that can be assigned for such considerable diminution in the price of cotton, is the rapid increase which, within a few years past, has been made in its cultivation. There needs not much power of reasoning to become sensible of the truth of this axiom, that in proportion as the augmentation and supply of a particular article become greater, the demand for it must lessen. Now, such has been the abundance of cotton raised in the United States, in the course of a few years past, that the present amount of the crops is almost alone sufficient to provide for the market of the whole world; but as there are other countries which, like the United States, cultivate the same staple and aim at the same result, there necessarily arises a surplus in the market, which renders it unprofitable to both. Take an instance, among thousand others, to demonstrate the truth of this position. A few years since, Tennessee could not be considered as a cotton country; but the people of that State, having been seized on a sudden with a mania for it, are now able almost to compete with Alabama, in point of quantity. The papers of Nashville state the exports from that place alone, during last winter, to have amounted to nearly 60,000 bales of cotton. Nay, even as far North as Maryland and Virginia, the same mania prevails there.—If the other states, adapted to the growth of this article, have augmented in the same ratio, as there is every presumption in favor of such belief, the consequence is obvious, the market must become so overstocked, that the present price, however low it may be, far from being stationary, must unavoidably experience a greater reduction. Such is the gloomy prospect of affairs which we have thought our duty to present to the people, that they may reflect upon the means of bettering their condition

Among the branches of agriculture which, next to cotton, seem best suited to this climate, we are strongly inclined to believe, that the culture of the vine and the raising of silk, stand as the most predominant. [The above remarks will apply with nearly as much force to this section of country, as to Alabama.]

French Clergy.—The gifts made to the clergy of France between 1802 and 1822, are 384 houses, 1077 pieces of ground, 309 hectaries of land, and 28 libraries, besides which there have been restored to them 56 churches, 37 chapels and abbeys, 2 convents and 175 parsonage houses. From this statement it is concluded, that one inhabitant out of 6000 bequeaths the whole or part of his property to the clergy. The revenue of the church, previous to the revolution, is estimated at 70 or 80 millions.

A French chemist has recently discovered, that from the starch of potatoes quite fresh, and washed but once, a fine *size*, by mixture with chalk, might be made. The stucco plasters of this country have benefitted by the discovery, and that this kind of size is particularly useful for ceilings and for white washing. [*German paper.*

House of Entertainment.

REMOVAL.

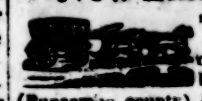
THOMAS HOLMES respectfully acquaints his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from the building he lately occupied, back to the one on the opposite side of the street, in which he formerly kept a *House of Entertainment*, but which has for a number of years been occupied by the Printing Office; where he is prepared to accommodate

TRAVELLERS *and* BOARDERS,

and hopes he will be able to give the same satisfaction he has done for twenty years past. Travellers are particularly invited to call at his House; "where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."

Salisbury, N. C. Jan'y. 30, 1827. 48

New Lines of Stages.



THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLNTON to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operaton; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, April 2d, 1827 57tf

DION.

THE celebrated Horse *Dion*, will stand the present season, (now commenced, and to end the middle of July) at the stable of the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin, four miles south of Mocksville, two-thirds of his time; and the other third at Thomas Gheen's, 7½ miles from Salisbury, on the Wilkesborough road, to commence at Gheen's the first Friday and Saturday after the date hereof, and to stand there every ninth and tenth day thereafter: And will be let to mares at the very moderate price of *five dollars* the season; *three dollars* the single leap; and *eight dollars* to insure a mare to be in foal—if the property is changed before it can be ascertained whether the mare is in foal or not, the person putting her to be responsible for the insurance money. Especial care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may occur.

Dion was got by the imported horse Dion; his dam, by the imported horse Chariot: it would be superfluous to give any further description, as his high blood and superior performances are extensively known throughout this part of the country,—being as much famed as a racer, as for all the useful purposes to which that noble animal, the Horse, is subservient.

JOHN LOCKE, Jr.

April 16, 1827. 4t61

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Napoleon,

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of *eight dollars* the season, *four dollars* the single leap, and *twelve dollars* to insure. Mares sent from a distance, will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind. MICHAEL BROWN.

March 6, 1827.

The celebrated American Jack Don Pizarro,

THE property of Maj. Junius Sneed, will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Iredell county, 4 miles north of Centre Meeting House, 8 miles from Beattie's Ford, and 14 miles from Statesville, on the Wilkesboro' and Charlotte road, the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March. Any one in this section of country, wishing to raise Mules from the best Jack in the state, will now have an opportunity of doing so, by putting their mares to Don Pizarro, as he is confessedly the best animal of the kind in North Carolina. Handbills will soon be issued, stating terms, &c. JOSEPH BYERS, Jr.

Feb. 23, 1827. 48

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *DICK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks, in South-Carolina, Fairfield district, S. C. whose name is John Kelly, to whom he was sold by Mr. Peter A. Bailey, of Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

Estate of Thomas Todd.

THE subscriber having obtained letters as administrator of the estate of *Thomas Todd*, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate of the dec'd. are requested to come forward on or before the May Court, and make payment; and all those having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, agreeably to the acts of assembly, to the administrator, for settlement.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, *Adm'r.*

April 18th, 1827. 4t64

Was Taken Up,

AND committed to the jail of Davidson county, on the 20th day of March last, a *negro man*, who says his name is *Abram*, and that he belongs to John Gales, of Warren county, N. C. He is about 28 or 30 years of age, middle stature, has an impediment in his speech, has attended on brick-layers or plasterers, is very insolent, and a notorious liar. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

B. SHERWOOD, *Jailor.*

Lexington, April 23, 1827. 3t62

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, an indented apprentice to the gin making business, named *Wiley Else*, aged about 18 years, of a pale complexion. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account: the above reward, but no other charges, will be paid for his apprehension. SAML. FRALEY.

Rowan county, April 21, 1827. 3t61

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6mt76

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living ten miles south-west of Salisbury, N. C. on the night of 16th instant, three *NEGROES*,—*Joe*, a fellow about 30 years of age, common size, very black, uncommonly flat nose, has lost two or three of his upper front teeth, small eyes, a good deal sunk in his head; and *Annike*, wife of Joe, about 23 years of age, she is small, of a yellow complexion, has hollow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco; also *Moses*, a fellow about 27 years of age, very black, stout built, five feet ten inches high, speaks somewhat broken, being an African,—the only mark remembered is his right big toe, which appears to have been broken, and hooks down. Any person securing the said negroes in jail, or so that I can get them again, shall have the above reward, or *ten dollars* for either of them so secured, and all reasonable expenses paid.

NOAH PARTEE.

April 30, 1827. 3t62

Silas Templeton, *Tailor,*

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 59

Valuable House and Lot.

THE subscriber, as Agent for the proprietors, will sell, for cash or notes negotiable and payable at the Bank, without reserve, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of the May session of Rowan County Court, (it being the 22d day of May next) that valuable House and Lot in said town, formerly the property of Capt. John Fulton, now dec'd. These premises are situated on the great West square of the town, adjoining the residences of Charles Fisher and Hamilton C. Jones, Esqs.; are pleasantly situated, and have on them a large and nearly new dwelling-house, and all the necessary out houses, besides a cotton-gin house, &c. and a well of water, and pump, in the yard.—A bargain may be expected in these premises, as the sale will be positive.

FIELDING SLATER, *Agent.*

April 28, 1827. 4t63

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my *HOUSE* and *LOT* in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

April 19th, 1827. 3mt73

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited by their obedient servant,

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th 1827. 60

North-Carolina, Buncombe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Hezekiah A. Barnard, assignee of Elijah Skidmore, *vs.* Joseph Otis: original attachment. It having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, notifying said Joseph Otis to be and appear at the fall term of said court, to be held at the court-house in Ashville, in October next, and make himself a party to said suit, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him.

5t64 Test: ROBT. HENRY, c. c.